

**THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.**—Many of the leading Democratic papers are howling over the appointment of Morrison as Chairman of the "Ways and Means" committee, the most important committee in the House. The committee is made up of some of the ablest men of both parties, such as Wood, of New York, and Blaine, the late Speaker, Garfield and Kelly. Hence the late Speaker, Garfield, designates the committee as the "Kansas Committee," which has all its strength behind, or at the tail end. Fernando Wood had resolved not to serve as second best, but has been soothed down and quieted. Cox had been struck out on his own hook after being, as he said, "stuck in some hole." He was, however, appointed Chairman of Banking and Currency.

Our neighbor of the Democrat, who is notorious for assumed wisdom and self-conceit, imagines he knows everything, and insists that the third term question is still agitated. Last week in reply to our statement, that if there was a third term in the State we should like to have him pointed out, he says: "We'll bet him (that is us) the cypresses that Postmaster Smith and Collector Bruner won't say a word against it, but we point him directly to the *Democrat*, *Pittsburgh Gazette*, *Philadelphia Item* and *Lancaster Courier*, all of whom have already spoken favorably of third termism." We accept the bet, now bring on your witnesses, Jakey. We'll bet another cypress that you are lying about the third term matter all through.

The Democrats at Washington, appear to feel somewhat disgusted with their leader, in Congress, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, who was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and so made leader on the Democratic side of the House is not regarded as at all equal to the position, and it is argued that he will prove an easy prey to the Republicans. The Committee is regarded as in the interest of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and thus loaded with a measure of odium at the outset. Its worst feature, however, is that of the appointment of Morrison, who is regarded as wholly unsuited to the duties to be performed. Cox proposes to "cut loose" from all committees, and go it alone; and other express in force terms their profound disgust at the appointment. This is the first positive act of the term, and it proves that it will be very hard to hold the Democracy together. We do not suppose they will so separate as to prove an easy prey to the Republicans, and a scorn to the public. What we do think is that they will utterly fail to do anything of moment, and thus will come short of the expectations of the country. All this will have its effect on the elections next year.

**THE CHAIRMAN.**—Speaker Kerr announced the standing committees of the House of Representatives on Monday, the Chairman of the principal ones are as follows: Ways and Means—William R. Morrison, (Ill.). Appropriations—Samuel J. Randall (Pa.). Elections—John T. Harris (Va.). Judiciary—J. Proctor Knott (Ky.). Foreign Affairs—Thomas Swann (Md.). Banking and Currency—S. S. Cox (N. Y.).

Public Lands—Milton Saylor (Ohio). The Hon. J. B. Packer, Congressman from this district, has been placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By this appointment it will be seen that even the Democrats look upon him as one whose services are valuable on important committees in Congress, which, no doubt, induced the Democratic Speaker, this session, to place him on a committee where he is able to give the Democrats the benefit of his counsel. Should the unsettled affairs with Spain continue, the committee may become the most important in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The excursion of the President, members of the cabinet, Congress and others to Philadelphia last week was, as expected, a splendid affair. The party visited the centennial grounds Saturday, and after inspecting the exhibition buildings were given a banquet in Horticultural Hall. Mr. John C. Ballitt, who presided stated that the cost of the exhibition buildings and improvements would be \$6,724,850, and that \$1,536,140 would be required for their completion. Speeches were made in response to toasts by Chief Justice Waite, Senator Morton, of Indiana, Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, Governor Beile, of New Jersey, Hon. Henry C. Harrison, of Illinois, Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, Hon. George Bancroft, and others. The visitors returned to Washington in the evening, much gratified with everything, and it is now confidently stated that the \$1,500,000 asked for by the centennial commission will be appropriated by Congress in order to place the exhibition beyond the possibility of failure.

Reverend Daniel Weiser, who was buried at Goshenhoppen church, Montgomery county, on Thursday, labored in the ministry of the Reformed Church over fifty-two years. During this active life he baptized 99,000 persons, preached 4,545 sermons, solemnized 666 marriages, and ministered to 24,953 communicants. In early life he served foreign congregations, and forty years labored in Montgomery and Lehigh counties.

Peter Herdine, Esq., of Williamsport, has just built a large and handsome church and furnished it in the most elegant manner, with organ and all other matters complete, ready for worship, at a cost of \$17,000, which he proposes to formally present to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Williamsport on Christmas day, clear of all encumbrances.

The dead body of a handsome young girl was found by the side of a corn-binder stack, in the suburbs of Brooklyn, the beginning of last week. She had been stabbed to death, and the knife with which the murder had been committed was found in the stack. At first the tragedy was an entire mystery, but investigation is unraveling it. The girl proved to have been a Polish Jewess, who had become much attached to a countryman named Rubenstein, whose family is still in Poland, and Rubenstein has been arrested as the murderer.

"Boss" Tweed's whereabouts is still a mystery to the outside world, while his chum, Tilden, is growing weak on his reform bumble-bug. It is playing rather strong on the credulity of the public to try to get a reputation for reform for the Tweed-Tilden-Tammany Democratic party of New York.

# Murder at Silver Creek—The Murderer in Jail—A Quick Arrest.

Score another murder for Schuylkill county—this time outside of the Mahanoy Valley. Sunday morning about 2 o'clock a Patrick Fogarty's tavern, Silver Creek, a man named Patrick Callery accused a man named Peter Boran of having stolen his coat and then threatened to murder him if he didn't return it. A man named Michael Purcell, of Windy Harbor, who happened to be present interfered in the quarrel, as peace-maker, and against himself Callery's anger. Callery fired on Purcell, the bullet striking him in the left cheek and coming out of his right side. A son of Purcell came to Pottsville at 8 o'clock and sued out a warrant before Squire Herbert for the arrest of Callery. The warrant placed in the hands of Constable and Deputy-Sheriff Sam Snyder, who on one drove off to execute it. On his way he fell in with a member of the Coal and Iron Police and together the two went to Callery's house at Tucker's Hill, a small place above New Philadelphia. Snyder demanded admittance and it was refused. He immediately kicked the door in and entered, the policeman remaining outside. A number of Callery's friends were in the house, and in response to an inquiry as to the whereabouts, said he wasn't about. The constable told them he didn't believe that they would not so much as take him (only he was not so much as take him) and began a search. He found his man in a room, clothed only with a shirt, dressing himself. His value was packed and he was evidently just ready to "cut sticks." At first he swore he wouldn't come to Pottsville, but when he saw the constable with a couple of revolvers in his belt ready for use, he changed his mind and came along peacefully. He was committed to prison by Squire Herbert and will have a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.—*Pottsville Miners Journal.*

# THE CENTENNIAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT FAIRMONT PARK—A BANQUET, TOASTS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—This morning the guests of the Centennial Commission left the Continental Hotel for Fairmont Park. At Eighteenth and Walnut streets President Grant joined the company, which arrived at the Centennial grounds, about 11:30. After a drive of over an hour the party entered Horticultural Hall, which was tastefully decorated, Secretary Chandler escorted the President and Gen. Childs, Mrs. Grant, Secretaries Bristow and Robeson following. The beautiful hall inspected, the company entered Banquet Hall, and after prayer by Bishop Simpson, partook of a delicious dinner, more enjoyable by music of a fine orchestra. Mr. C. Ballitt presided. The report of Mr. Ballitt explained the dimensions of the Centennial buildings. He said they would cover more ground than those of any exhibition of modern times. Already more than one half of the space has been occupied by foreign Governments. Speaking of the cost, he said it would be \$6,724,850. What was needed to complete the work was \$1,537,140. The speaker urged upon the representatives of the Government to consider the importance of the Exhibition and to afford the means necessary to finish the work. Whatever prestige may result from its success will inure to the credit of the entire country.

To the toast "The President of the United States," President Grant bowed his acknowledgments. Chief Justice Waite responded to the toast "The Supreme Court of the United States," and thanked the people of Philadelphia for the handsome reception, and trusted the great event would prove a success. The "Senate of the United States" was responded to by Senator Morton, who said that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had done all they could, and he believed that the other States would come forward as the Exposition was carried out, and he had no doubt but that it would, the generations yet to come would cherish our memories as we do those of our ancestors of one hundred years ago. Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, responded to the toast "The House of Representatives." He said the difference of opinion between the two sections had passed away in great desire to help the patriotic movement which would take place the next year. He expressed astonishment at the great progress made on the buildings. Governor Beile, of New Jersey, responded to the toast "The Governors of the several States." He said the Government was right in leaving the people to do the work at first, but now was the time for Congress to take part in the great Exposition. "Agriculture, the basis of the prosperity of the nation," was responded to by Hon. C. Henry Harrison, of Illinois, and he spoke frequently in favor of the great exposition. "Commerce the handmaid of all other industries in exchanging commodities among our own people and with foreign nations," was responded to by James G. Blaine, who made a witty address, closing with complimentary remarks to Pennsylvania and what she had done during the century now drawing to an end. Governor Hawley, Geo. Bancroft and Jno. Welsh made brief addresses, and the reception was brought to a close.

In the evening Horticultural Hall was illuminated. Most of the gentlemen from Washington returned in the evening train. The President, however, with other distinguished officials, remained for the reception of the Saturday Night Club.

A letter from Archbishop Wood, commanding all Roman Catholics to leave the "Molly Maguires," was read in the Roman Catholic Church, at Mahanoy City, on Sunday.

The remarkable religious revival in Harrisburg is still going on. Rev. E. Pason Hammond, a revival preacher, has been officiating there daily for some time. Most of the churches of the place take part in the work.

The large saw mill and lumber yard belonging to the Penns Creek iron and lumber company, situated at the west end of Union county, was burned on Tuesday evening of last week. The loss is a heavy one, and there is but little insurance on the property.

Duros, the fiend who committed the unspeakable outrage upon small child near Moosic last September, and then attempted to murder the victim, last week pleaded guilty in court at Wilkesbarre, and received a righteous sentence. Fourteen years of solitary confinement in the penitentiary was the punishment meted out, and it is what he deserved.

A large body of idle men collected at Montreal on Tuesday and demanded work from the authorities. The Mayor told them that a meeting would be held to divide means for aiding them. A baker on St. Mark's street complained to the corporation that some hungry men came into his shop and took his bread, saying they could not starve.

# The Granite Cave.

The Wilkesbarre Times says: "One of our reporters visited the scene of the recent mine disaster, near Plymouth, on Monday morning. Proceeding through the tunnel and slope about 900 feet into the mountain, he found a couple of miners loading a car with coal, and was informed that they were removing the remains of a large pillar which had been crushed by the recent convulsion. What was singular in regard to the demolition of this column of solid coal seventy-five to one hundred feet, was rent asunder by some extreme pressure from below. The railroad track had been crowded up to the top of the slope, a height of some eight feet, and was packed as closely as is possible to convince. The coal was rendered as fine as it had passed through a breaker, and some was fairly pulverized. The whole fall of rock at the Chauncey and Grand Tunnel mines estimated at about one hundred acres, forty acres over the Chauncey and sixty to seventy at the Grand Tunnel. Mr. Albritton, who has a mine experience of sixty years, and Mr. Roberts, who has been actively engaged in mines for nearly fifty years, pronounced this to be the most extensive cave in of a mine ever before heard in the world. The cause of the unexplained fall must remain for a long time a mystery, and it is possible that it will never be satisfactory accounted for, except upon the theory that an earthquake was the moving power."

# FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A Night Watchman Perishes in the Flames.

From the Williamsport Daily Gazette & Bulletin, of Thursday last week, we learn the following particulars of the destruction of the extensive Planing Mill of Axtell & Barber at that place. The alarm was given at precisely 2 o'clock, and before any assistance could be given the entire building was a mass of flames. Large piles of lumber adjacent to the mill were soon in flames, and it was only after well directed efforts of the firemen and citizens, until after 4 o'clock, a. m., that the flames were gotten under control. Mr. Augustus Culver, an esteemed citizen of Williamsport, was employed as watchman at the mill. After the building was ablaze he entered the mill to rescue his dog, and was caught by the devouring flames, and almost entirely burned up, only portions of the larger bones remaining. He was 69 years of age, and leaves a wife and three grown up children. The wife, who was so suddenly bereft of her husband, was overwhelmed with grief when the sad tidings of his terrible death reached her and swooned. The loss foots up fully \$100,000. Insurance \$17,000.

The fire department of Lock Haven was sent for and arrived on the ground at 6 a. m., but did not go into service, as the flames were under control. The fire company of Watsonville and Milton, with their apparatus, were ready to proceed to Williamsport, but fortunately were not needed. The destroyed mill was one of the largest of its kind in the State, and contained the requisite machinery for manufacturing everything pertaining to the planing mill business. Eighty hands were employed.

# The Moody and Sankey Revival.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Three immense meetings were held to-day by Moody and Sankey. Mr. Moody preached on the good effect of using the word "no" at the proper time. Mr. Sankey sang "one of his sweetest hymns." The meeting in the afternoon was for ladies. Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. George Bancroft, Judge Strong, Supreme Court, and Senator Christianity, of Michigan.—Mr. Moody preached from the text, "I pray thee hear my excuse," showing how many persons make excuse for not coming to Christ. A large number of ladies arose for prayers and subsequently confessed their sins.

At the evening meeting every seat was occupied fifteen minutes after the doors were opened. This was caused by the rumor circulated through the day that President Grant would be present. Among those present were the President and wife, ex-Senator Cattell of New Jersey, Gov. Hartman, A. E. Brie, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, Postmaster General Jewell and wife, ex-Speaker Blaine, Gov. Beile of New Jersey, Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, Gen. Garfield of Ohio, Judge Duell, commissioner of patents, Gen. Robert E. Patterson and Judge Strong.—There were also present many Congressmen and Washington newspaper correspondents.

Mr. Moody delivered the same sermon as he did in the afternoon. Ex-Speaker Blaine said Mr. Moody was the most remarkable man he ever heard, and Postmaster General Jewell said his remarks in the latter part of his discourse were wonderful. The President also expressed pleasure at the success. Sankey sang several of his most beautiful hymns.

A man living in Clay, N. Y., has invented a snow plow which is so constructed that instead of crowding or pressing the snow from the top, it carries it up, and incline plane or apron to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, where it is received by a side chute and carrier, which throws it from the track as far as may be desired. The inventor asserts that the new plow will do the work of one hundred men, and in heavy banks of snow considerably more.

# Correspondence.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1875.

**Friend Wilbert:** Complaint has been made all over the country against the law enforcing the pre-payment of two cent postage on newspapers, and numerous petitions have already been presented to Congress for its repeal. On Tuesday last week Hon. J. B. Packer introduced a bill, (H. R. 189) which contemplates the repeal of this obnoxious law, and fixes the rate of postage on third class matter the same as it was previous to the enactment of the present law. As Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, &c., Mr. Packer earnestly advocated the passage of the law whereby newspapers are transmitted free through the mails in counties where published, and to him, more than any other man in Congress, are the people indebted for the enactment of this just law; he also strenuously opposed the two cent rate on newspapers, &c., sent by mail by parties other than publishers, and in this he was successful, as far as regards any law that emanated from his committee, but, during the closing hours of the last session, when the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was in the Senate Mr. Hamilton, of Maine, insisted, after being defeated in every postoffice bill, that two cents should be fixed as the rate on newspapers. On the same day Mr. Packer also introduced a bill (H. R. 187) "To define the postal revenues upon which commissions to postmasters shall be allowed," which provides: "That the postal revenues upon

which commissions to postmasters are directed to be allowed by the provisions of the eleventh section of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five,' approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four shall be construed to include only the amount of stamps actually cancelled by such postmaster upon mail-matter mailed at and sent from his office, and the amount of such postal revenues and receipts at each office, the Postmaster-General shall require postmasters to state and return under oath, to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, in addition to the returns now required by law, and either with the quarterly account, or otherwise, in such form as he shall prescribe, at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case, the amount of stamps so canceled and the unpaid postages collected, together with such other information in relation thereto as he may at any time require." The Post-Office Department was swindled out of a large amount of money by unprincipled men, who, using the office of postmaster, have dealt largely in stamps and sold them outside of the postoffice limits, thereby increasing their own salaries, as the pay of all such officers are fixed by the sale of stamps, sold to the public and should be confined to those doing business through said office. From information given to me by the proper authorities, I am happy to state that the postmasters of Pennsylvania are innocent of this fraud upon the Government, but in small offices in other States, West and South, where their salaries are meagre, postmasters resort to this trick, and to prevent further fraud Mr. Packer offers this remedy, and will use every endeavor to make it the law governing the sale of postage stamps.

Mr. Packer also introduced a bill (H. R. 188) "To regulate the manner of bidding for and awarding of mail contracts." This is to prevent what is called "straw bids" for mail contracts, and is in the terms of a bill introduced and had passed through the House, in the last Congress, but which failed to pass the Senate. If it should now become a law, the Government will save thousands of dollars annually. Mr. Packer has a vast amount of influence, and I have no doubt: he will be able to carry these beneficial measures through the House. His correct deportment, genial manners, and prompt attention to business, make him popular with all classes, and his strict integrity has gained for him the confidence of even the opposition, who will not antagonize any measure which he may advocate for the public good.

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

of the North, trying to work on the credulity of their readers publishing the following: "A Confederate member of Congress from North Carolina, who is an ex-Confederate officer, will soon offer in the House a resolution declaring that the Confederate war debt shall never be recognized or assumed by the United States; that no claim for slaves freed during and by the war shall ever be deemed lawful; and that the National credit must forever be kept unimpaired." This is all bosh and intended to deceive. That question was settled long ago, and that, too, by a Republican Senate and House of Representatives, and sanctioned by two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States. By referring to section four of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, you will find the following: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing rebellion or rebellion, shall not be questioned. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." If this ex-Confederate member was honest in his intentions and true to the old flag, why did he vote against giving employment to disabled Union soldiers, when the question was brought before the House the other day, on a motion by Mr. Fort, of Illinois? The resolution did not particularly honor Union soldiers, but merely excluded Confederate soldiers, who were not incapacitated from doing the work which would be assigned them. Did they display any love for the old flag then by their votes? No. Every rebel Member of Congress, and too many Democrats from the North and West, rose from their seats and voted against the resolution, saying, in substance, that they preferred to hug to their bosoms those who had fought to dismember their glorious Union. An ex-rebel general, now in Congress, was heard to remark, "No, damn them, let them live on their pensions; we must stick to our friends." They do stick to their friends, and Texas and Virginia are well cared for in the distribution of offices.

Of the fifteen appointments by the Postmaster of the House,

fourteen are from Virginia, nine of whom are from Alexandria, the home of Postmaster Stuart. There is no doubt that these appointments fought on the "other side," also way did they take the *Washington* when sworn into office. All through the corridors of the House one can hear curses from Northern and Western Democratic Congressmen against Mr. Stuart for not giving them a slice of the pie for their friends, but he is indifferent and pays no heed to their remarks, and like Boss Tweed, wants to know "what they are going to do about it." Hon. Sunset Cox sputtered and fussed, but to no purpose, and not having words sufficiently strong to do the subject justice, simply remarked to a page "go down to the Virginia postoffice, and get my mail." The Doorkeeper has provided well for his Southern friends, and Texas comes in for the largest share.

A CAUTION of the Democratic members of the House was held last week for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for the guidance of the majority during the coming session of the 44th Congress. This, at least, was the story given out, but the real purpose, no doubt, was to devise means to hold the Southern members in check, to apportion the offices, and select a man to keep the restaurant. After the fiasco of *Permeant* on the Louisiana affair, which was so ignominiously squelched by Hon. James G. Blaine, the Northern and Western Democrats became alarmed, and fearing the displeasure of their loyal constituency, determined to tighten the rein on their hot-headed fire eaters, knowing full well that any such exhibitions would be their doom.—Well, the caucus was held, and resulted in—nothing. The rebel portion declared they would not be bound by any caucus, and, as they held the balance of power, would control the House, and have things their own way. Thus far they have been

successful, and when the Committees are appointed, and the real work commences, you may expect such disgraceful scenes as were exhibited in Congress prior to 1861. I am no alarmist, nor do I wish to unnecessarily disturb the quiet of your readers, but if they could witness the swaggers and impudent independence of the crowd that is now congregated at Washington they would agree with me that trouble is brewing. What think you of an applicant for a subordinate position appearing on the floor of the House in a full

# REBEL UNIFORM?

Such was really the case one day last week, and nothing more was thought of it by those now in the majority than if the person had appeared in the full dress of an officer of the United States Army. Beside, the language of these fellows is offensive, and were it not that our people are anxious to still further extend the olive branch of peace, many a rebel would feel the power of a strong Union arm, for saying in bombastic style "we are in power, and we will drive these damn Yankees out of the Capitol."

Yours, fraternally,

H. D. W.

# OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE CAUSES OF CRIME—THE DISTRESS OF THE YEAR AND HOW IT IS MET—A MURDER A WEEK—SYMPATHY FOR MURDERERS—FEMININE DEVOTION—THE SHOP GIRL QUESTION—TWEED—BEECHER—BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

# THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

The committee investigating the causes of crime in this city are unearthing some terrible facts. Among others is the testimony of one of the first physicians of the city, Dr. Eliza Harris, who declared that the increase of criminals in this city in the past few years was greater in proportion than the increase of population from births and immigration together.

Dr. Willard Parker, an authority of equal standing, said that liquor was the chief cause of the vice, crime, idleness and insanity in the country. All who have looked into the cause and cure of crime agree that the vicious classes must be made to work harder. It is a notorious and patent fact that with all the increase of wages and regulation of hours in the last ten years, the condition of the lower classes does not seem to be the better for the change. The complaint is made by all employers that their very little, almost no fair return made for the wages paid, no matter how liberal these may be. The average of work done in a day with all the labor saving helps of the time, is hardly half what it used to be in the old times. Now, that there is such an outcry for work, employers bethink themselves whether they can not obtain their own right of a day's pay. The fact has rather been lost sight of, that employers had any right beyond that of paying the most wages for the very least that stupid and idle help choose to do. Now that the cry for bread comes so urgent there is a chance to find whether the poor are willing to work for their money rather than starve. Those of experience among the lower classes of New York, are not wanting who do not hesitate to say that these had rather starve than work hard. Certainly they will not stir themselves to do a brick day's work.

# THE DISTRESS OF THE POOR.

Curious incidents come up among the laborers for the poor. One woman was found with her five children in the sixth story of a wretched tenement house, where she made a miserable living by washing. Her children were without shoes in bitter weather and a kind merchant sent a supply all round. The oldest girl objected because they were laced with shoestrings, and button boots were the style. The same family lost their father, a miserable wretch, who drank himself to death, and were obliged to ask for charity to bury him. The teachers of the mission school, who helped them before, agreed to let the six years, whereby the old woman went out and ordered a hearse, with plumes, to attend the funeral of the departed son. A member of the city authorities told of a poor fellow who had seen better days, who came to him for help as he was without a position or money. The official handed him a five-dollar bill, which he could spare none to well himself, but he was rather sorry for it, when he found the first use the fellow made of it was to go to the market and order a pair of ducks for dinner, taking most of the money which might have kept the family in food for a week.

This may be considered apropos of the story of crime, for such thriftlessness is a crime not of the least dimensions. It ought to count heavily against the laboring men of this and other cities, that with the high wages of the last ten years, very few of them have saved money. The idea at the time was to make money, not to save it, and to make it in many ways working for it.

# ONE A WEEK.

A murder a week seems the regular allowance, not counting homicides of less degree. The last sad and shocking tragedy is that of a young Hebrew girl who was not long in this country and who was brutally killed by her betrayer last Sunday night. The parties both have the reputation of being exceptionally religious, and careful in observing all the rites of their Church, and the girl was much beloved by the family of the murderer. While a servant in the family she nursed him through a long illness, and he seems to have really loved her in return. But his wife was coming over from the old country and there was trouble ahead, and no way presented itself of the difficulty, but murder. So he took the girl to walk with him in the lonely outskirts of East New York. And stalked her, kneeling at his feet for mercy. He betrayed himself by his anxiety to show how impossible it was that he should have killed a girl to whom he was so purely attached.

And speaking of murders, there are at this time four men under sentence to be hanged, and over thirty in the various prisons are waiting trial for the same offense. The bloody villain Dolan, who killed Noe, will probably escape the hanging he so richly deserves. The politicians are moving heaven and earth to clear him, and they have succeeded in obtaining two respites he will doubtless slide out all right. There are in the same prison three negroes convicted of killing a Jew pedler on no stronger evidence than that against Dolan, but no one thinks of moving a respite for them. And while I am on this subject,

# THE SYMPATHY.

shown for murderers is something curious. I was at the prison the other day, and saw broiled chickens, wine, rich cakes and confectionery, the choicest riches that had been sent in to comfort these miserable murderers. The low browed brutes are living better now than they ever did in their lives, and they seem to expect it. They growl, and consider themselves ill-

used, if they do not get these things every day. It is a nice thing to be a murderer for a little while.

# FEMININE DEVOTION.

It is a thousand pities that the heroic devotion shown by women in humble stations in life could not find worthy objects. There is a young woman dying in hospital of wounds given by her lover in a drunken fit, in which he twisted her arm till he broke it; yet the girl steadfastly refuses to say one word about the quarrel for fear of making trouble for him. If she dies without giving her testimony he cannot be convicted, as he was the only witness. There was good blood in that girl, no matter what she was, and a stout heart better worth song and story than any we read about this year. The brute goes out without trouble, through the devotion of the girl; but all the same, he leaves her to die miserably in a hospital.

# THE SHOP GIRL QUESTION.

The shop girls are moving for their rights. It appears that they are compelled to report for duty at 8 a. m., and stay till 7 p. m., with an hour for lunch at noon. What they complain of is the regulation that is made in all the stores, from Stewart's down to the smallest, that they cannot sit down during trade hours. No matter whether there be customers or not, no matter if there be not a soul in the store, the poor girl must stand on her feet till the welcome stroke of twelve gives her an hour's respite. And then from one to seven she stands again, till worn out with fatigue she crawls to her wretched lodgings, only to go through the same torture the next day. A number of influential ladies, the most prominent in fashionable circles in the city, have taken the matter in hand, and have petitioned the leading merchants to abrogate this rule, and permit the girls to sit when they can do so without interfering with their duties. They have examined some of the girls and found them all afflicted with various vices, weakness of the spine, and more or less with female diseases, all of which, medical men say, results from this practice. The merchants, in defence, say that to alter the rule would be to do away with discipline, and impair the efficiency of their help, and that they will not change the rule. The girls do this fearful amount of work for wages ranging from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per week, and severe as it is, were they all to quit to-morrow, there would be ten thousand not only willing but anxious to take their places. And they have intimated to the benevolent ladies that they had better mind their own business.

But what I wanted to get at is this: what kind of a life is it that a girl leads that compels her to work twelve hours per day for \$5 per week? She pays \$6 for her board, for which she gets a little bed in a room, without fire, and the vilest table imaginable. Her washing she does partly herself, but that which she has to have done costs at least \$1 per week. This leaves her a dollar for clothes, medicines, and what luxuries she has. And miserable as this life is, there are twenty thousand girls in this city to-day who would cry for joy to get. The numbers who live in garrets on such food as they can get for almost nothing is appalling. Is it any wonder that the bagnes are full to overflowing and that suicides are of daily occurrence? It seems to me that life on such terms would hardly be worth having.

# TWEED.

is still *non est*, and the meaning of it is no one knows or can imagine where to look for him. The officials have a dozen theories, but as not one of them lead to the place where he is, they might as well have none. The general impression is that he is in good hiding in this city, waiting till he can make terms with the city for an unconditional release. This may, or not, be the correct idea, but whether the venerable thief is in New York or Belgium, he is doubtless waiting for a settlement in a very safe place. His counsel are preparing the way in the courts already, and when they get through work the Boss will make his appearance and take charge of the city once more. There is no danger of his ever being caught. He had his plans too well laid, and there are too many prominent men interested in his escape for that.

Plymouth Church is at last, acting on the offensive. Beecher and Shearman, his lawyer, have decided to be no longer quiet but to strike back. They have refused Mrs. Monilton's demand for an investigation, they have squelched Deacon West, and they have said to the other Congregational Churches that were interfering with Plymouth, "What are you going to do about it?" In short, Bro. Beecher proposes to paddle his own canoe without any interference from the other Churches. He feels that Plymouth Church is strong enough to go on alone, and he don't care a straw whether the Congregational body recognizes it or not. Of course, the other Churches will refuse to consider it as a member of the general body, and Plymouth church will stand alone—an independent association—all by itself. Mrs. Tildon is keeping a boarding house in Brooklyn, and her daughter, Florence, is doing copying for lawyers. Theodore is lecturing in the West. Beecher, now that he has taken the step, is happy once more.

There is no such thing as business. The merchants are nothing, that is, the wholesalers. The retail people are doing a fair holiday trade, and that is all. When I say fair, I should say light, for it is not so heavy by half as that of former years. All other lines of trade are as dull as dull can be. Thank your stars that you are not in New York.

# PETRO.

"O wearisome condition of humanity!" How many wretched homes in our land! How many hearts broken in vain! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and aching but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful cause of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghastly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "feel better"? Or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased system, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," in which over fifty pages devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Woman. It is a beautiful post-paid, to any address for \$1.00. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

# This will Notify the Public

of our intention to put new and lower prices on much of our Stock.

The year's closing out sale will commence at half-past six o'clock, each week-day morning, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL and WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

# THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up too many overcoats and suits for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make certain sacrifices which will be apparent on and after WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS, A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS, HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS, SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS, SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

We desire to announce that this is

# OUR FINAL AND ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

So that none need wait for lower Prices. The step